airidh--see sheiling
banais--wedding dinner and dance following the church service
bannag--a party associated with New Year's Eve
boll--any of various old units of capacity used in Scotland, varying from 2 to 6 Winchester bushels
bothan--a shelter, whether a hut or old bus, etc., separate from the rest of the village, where men gather to drink alcoholic liquor (see pp. 153-156)
bramar--sweetheart
brose--a dish made by pouring boiling liquid on meal (as oatmeal) and stirring it
buaile--units of land not recognized as part of the croft and not included in the land for which rent was paid, but recognized as property by the villagers to the extent that this land could be transmitted through families or given by one person to another
caraid no h-oidhche--"companion of the night," the male visitor in the ruith na h'oidhche
ceilidh--visit
crowdie--clotted sour milk
cuddy--originally a supper due from a tenant to his lord or chief, hence a rent or gift instead of this; a bribe
curam--conversion; being careful or circumspect
curamach--the "clique of the converted"
fank--the process of bringing the sheep in from the moor, to the wooden pen into which the sheep were gathered and there claimed by their owners

firlote (firlot)--any of various old Scottish units of dry capacity equal to 1/4 boll or from 1/2 to 1 1/2 Winchester bushels
nissen hut--a barrel-shaped prefabricated shelter of corrugated iron with a cement floor
orduighean--religious communions
posadh--church service, associated with marriage
ruith no h-oidhche--night visiting, a form of bundling
sheiling--tiny stone structures used by herders while tending their cattle or sheep
siarach (west-sider)--someone from the west side of Lewis, used by people of Stornoway to refer to them; connotes rusticity
tigh fhaire--"house of watching"; the wake for the dead
waulking--the process by which wool cloth was washed and shrunk

black house--the traditional Highland Scots house; oblong, stone walls with thatched roof
broch--prehistoric circular stone tower, usually consisting of a double wall enclosing small apartments about a central court
clachan--a group of houses usually set in the midst of the arable land forming the settlement for a number of farmers
cottar--peasant tenant renting a small farm under the rack-rent system, the land being let to the highest bidder
creel--a wickerwork basket or trap; a framework of varying form
eild- barren (of an animal)
factor--steward or bailiff of an estate
feuar--one who holds land in fee
finger and toe disease -clubroot: a common disease of cabbages and related plants caused by a slime mold producing swellings or distortions of the root often followed by decline in vigor or by death
ghillie--variant of gillie; a male attendant, formerly on a chieftain, now especially on a hunter; or, a follower, servant
glebe--the cultivable land owned by a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice
hefting--variant of haft; a place devoted to a settled use, as for pasture, a dwelling
inbye--in an inward direction; situated close by, on the premises, near the house; arable and unimproved land

kirk--a church; the Established Church of Scotland
lazy beds--long, narrow beds of peat separated by deep ditches, the peat from the ditches heaped on top of the undug land between
machair--windblown sandy plains along the beach
M.C.A.--Maritime Control Area
NAAFI--Navy, Army and Air Force Insititutes (responsible for clubs, canteens, and provision of some items for messing of British armed forces
O.D.--Ordnance Datum
outwith--outside of, out of
runrig--a system of land holding by which a tenant's land is apportioned so that it consists of strips lying between those of others
soum--the total stock which each croft may put on the common pastures
tacksmen--men who paid rent for large tracts of land and who, by settling suitable tenants there, received rents, in money or in labor, as an additional income from their farms
tupping--breeding, used of sheep
wedder--ram castrated before sexual maturity, usually before appearance of secondary sex characteristics

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black leg--an enzootic, usually fatal toxemia of young cattle and less commonly sheep, goats, and swine; characterized by high fever, crackling discolored swellings under the skin; caused by toxins produced by an anaerobic soil bacterium, usually entering the tissues through minor wounds or abrasions.

braxy--a malignant edema of sheep that involves gastrointestinal invasion by a spore-forming bacterium; it produces an enterotoxemia characterized by staggering, convulsions, coma, and death. Common in Ireland, Scotland, and Norway.

fluke--a parasitic flatworm (digenetic trematode)

furth--away, abroad, beyond a certain boundary (Scottish variant of forth)

gimmer--(Scot) yearling, female sheep; a two tooth ewe

louping ill--tick-borne virus disease of sheep and other domestic animals and rarely man that is related to or identical with Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis of man and occurs characteristically as meningoencephalitis accompanied by muscular tremors and spasms followed by varying degrees of paralysis

● 104

(G)= Gaelic language

anns na dubh-oghaichean--(G) general term for third cousins; literally "in the state of being great-great-grandchildren." (p. 259).
anns na h-iar-oghaichean--(G) general term for second cousins; literally "in the state of being great-grandchildren" (p. 260).
anns na h-oghaichean--(G) general term for first cousins; literally "in the state of being grandchildren" (p. 260).
athair--(G) father (p. 259).
athair-céile--(G) father-in-law (p. 261).
balach--(G) a small boy, age two to puberty (p. 252).
bean--(G) woman, wife; at marriage a nighean becomes a bean (p. 252).
birley court--(historical) a court composed of share-holders (the tenants of a landowner) and their elected constables, held to decide questions of land allotment (p. 86).
bràthair--(G) brother (p. 252).
bràthair athar--(G) father's brother (p. 260).
bràthair-céile--(G) brother-in-law (p. 261).
bràthair màthar--(G) mother's brother (p. 260).
breitheamh--(G) judge, in clan times (p. 76).

caileag--(G) a small girl, age two to puberty (p. 252).
cain--(G) "a fixed payment in kind," which subtenants owed to their superiors (historical) (p. 81).
caraid--(G) friend; usually used to refer to relatives as distant as the fourth cousin and further; also, a "usual designation for all relatives beyond the immediate nuclear family" (p. 259).
caschrom--a small foot plow, rarely used today; literally "the crooked foot" (p. 87).
ceann-cinnidh--(G) (historical) "clan chief" (pp. 72-77, 315).
ceann-tighe--(G) cadets; literally "the head of the house." In clan times, a rank just below the clan chief, in the larger clans; usually occupied by the chief's brothers and the heads of the septs. (pp. 77-78).
céile--(G) mate's, as used in a combinatory form in in-law terms (e.g. athair-céile - mate's father) (p. 261).
ceilidh--(G) "an evening of spinning folk tales, singing, and dancing ..." (p. 131).
clann--(G) children of either sex from the age of two to puberty (p. 252).
clanna--(G) the clansmen, literally "the children," it "included all in the jurisdiction of a clan chief" (p. 79).
clann an dà brathar--(G) first cousin (only father's brother's children /FBs and FBd/), literally "children of the two brothers" (p. 260).
clann an dà pheathar--(G) first cousin (only MSs and MSd), literally "children of the two sisters" (p. 260).
clann na peathar 's a' bhrathar--(G) first cousin (only MBs, MBd, FSs, and FSd), literally "children of the brother and sister" (p. 260).
cliamhain--(G) son or daughter-in-law (p. 261).

conveth--(G) (historical) "a contribution of food for the maintenance of the chief and his retinue" owed by a subtenant (p. 81).

creach--(G) "an incursion on a neighboring clan for the purpose of seizing their cattle by open force" (historical) (p. 74).

daoin'-uaisle--(G) "tacksmen" (p. 315); literally, high people, the next lower level in the clan hierarchy below the cadets; a chief's younger brother, sons and other relatives (p. 78).

derbfine--(G) the nucleus of the old Skye clan, "a four generation patrilineal family group whose members, in theory, were able to trace their descent from the founder of the clan, the source of the clan's patronymic" (pp. 70-71).

devach--(historical) "the amount of land needed to support ten head of cattle" (p. 90).

duine--(G) man; at marriage a gille becomes a duine (p. 252).

feacht--(historical) "an obligation to follow the chief in offensive war" owed by a subtenant (p. 81).

fear--(G) husband; a man is both a duine and a fear (p. 252).

flath--(historical) a kin group leader (p. 82).

gavelkind--"a form of family inheritance, under which all kinsmen had a right to a share in the land" (p. 74).

gentry--in clan time, the local representatives of the nuclear derbfine; "the leading men of the clan in each district" (p. 79).

gille--(G) an adolescent boy; the term is used after the physical changes of puberty become noticeable, until his

marriage: also used throughout life between a brother and sister (p. 252).

gladden--(historical) a process of dressing (threshing) oats, by setting fire to a number of stalks and then flailing them (p. 90).

gobhair-bhacaig--(historical) "two sheaths of oats tied at right angles" once thrown onto unfinished fields as a sign of contempt, as a part of the friendly rivalry that once existed during the harvest (pp. 196-197).

iar-oghaichean an dà bhrathar--(G) specific term for a type of third cousin; literally, great-grandchildren of the brothers (p. 260).

iar-oghaichean an dà pheathar--(G) specific term for a type of third cousin; literally great-grandchildren of the sisters (p. 260).

iar-oghaichean na peathar 's a' bhrathar--(G) specific term for a type of third cousin; literally, great-grandchildren of the brother and sister (p. 261).

leanabh--(G) children of either sex from birth to about two years of age (p. 252).

mac--(G) son (p. 252).

mac bràthar--(G) nephew (brother's son) (p. 260).

mac peathar--(G) nephew (sister's son) (p. 260).

mathair--(G) mother (p. 259).

mathair-céile--(G) mother-in-law (p. 261).

nighean--(G) girl, adolescent girl, daughter; term used after physical changes of puberty become noticeable until

marriage; also used throughout life between brother and sister (p. 252).
nighean bràthar--(G) niece (Bd) (p. 260).
nighean peathar--(G) niece (Sd) (p. 260).
ogha--(G) grandchild (p. 261).
oghaichean an da bhràthar--(G) specific term for a type of second cousin; literally, grandchildren of the brothers (p. 260).
oghaichean an da pheathar--(G) specific term for a type of second cousin; literally, grandchildren of the sisters (p. 260).
oghaichean na pheathar 's a' bhràthar--(G) specific term for a type of second cousin; literally, grandchildren of the brother and sister (p. 260).
piuthar--(G) sister (p. 252).
piuthar athar--(G) father's sister (p. 260).
piuthar-céile--(G) sister-in-law (p. 261).
piuthar-mathar--(G) mother's sister (p. 260).
raakan--(historical) "a rake-like instrument with six stout wooden teeth" used to break up clumps of earth when plowing a field (p. 88).
roinn-ruith--(G) parallel or running division; apparent origin of modern agricultural landuse term - runrig (p. 85).
Sassanach--(G) Lowlanders, as opposed to Sgiathanach; people from lowland Scotland; often used to refer to the

English as well (p. 257).
seanair--(G) grandfather; literally, "old father" (p. 260).
seanmhair--(G) grandmother; literally, "old mother" (p. 260).
seannachie--(G) bard, "who kept the pedigree of the clan, deduced descent of clan members, and preserved clan traditions" (p. 76).
sept--"essentially a small clan within a clan. ... the nucleus of kin were related to the common ancestor through a younger son of the founder or one of the younger son's lineal descendents rather than in the direct line of descent" (p. 71).
Sgiathanach--(G) Skyemen (p. 37).
shinty--field hockey played by school boys with curved sticks and a ball or block of wood (Webster's New International Dictionary Second Edition).
sluagad--(historical) "an obligation to attend the chief for defense" owed by a subtenant (p. 81).
stirks--young cattle (p. 91).
tacksmen--(historical) landholding followers of a chief; see daoin'-uaisle (p. 84).
tanistry--principle of succession to clan chiefship (in this case) whereby "the heir was elected, during the life of the chief, from among the oldest of the fittest males" (p. 73).
tusker--a two bladed spade used to cut peat (p. 192).
uisge beatha--(G) "water of life," whiskey (p. 297).
wadsett--"a mortgage contract under which the lender of the money received possession of the land until the debt was repaid" (p. 78).